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Report of the District Nurse

The report tendered to the Mokihana Club by Miss W. Cheek covered the Mokihana year and included the work done by Miss Cassarian as well as that of Miss Cheek herself.

The two main activities of the work are camp nursing and school nursing.

Camp Nursing

The Territory covered includes some twenty eight camps of from a dozen to a hundred or hundred and twenty houses each. While it has been the effort of the nurse to keep in touch with every one of these camps and all the people in them, there have been so many emergency and special cases requiring so much time and attention, that it has not been possible to carry out any regular schedule program of this kind.

In the camps skin diseases far outnumber all other complaints, and are specially bad among the Japanese children. After these come eye troubles, cuts, colds, and a miscellaneous lot of minor ailments. These need to be carefully and patiently looked after, all of which takes a lot of time. Sometimes there is a baby feeding problem to be solved, and sometimes the case of a shiftless mother and an unclean, unsanitary house.

Some 12 to 16 hours a week has been given to this camp work.

School Nursing

This branch of the work has been much more fully carried out. The two larger schools, Lihue and Hanamaulu, have been visited twice a week, and the two smaller ones, Wailua and Huileia, once a week.

Sometimes the cases have to be taken to the hospital for examination and treatment. Absentees, presumably sick—have to be looked up and or treated, sometimes reprimanded and packed off to school. Malnutrition dealt with—sometimes prescribed for children have to be looked after; antecedents and causes have to be enquired into, the cooperation of the parents secured etc.

School clinics are of course a large feature of this work. It is interesting to note the great change that has come about in regard to them. At first the children dreaded them, and escaped from them as fast and as far as they could. Then they became phenomenally popular, over crowded and up-roarious, so that the barriers had to be put up, and the outsiders eliminated. The care and attention which have been given in these clinics, as well as in the homes, is producing excellent results; there has been a great improvement, especially in the line of eye affections and dental troubles.

The general school health is fair. In the small schools Wailua and Huileia, it is good, in the larger schools not so good.

"Lihue is fair, while Hanamaulu is poor. It is not only the Portuguese there that are below par but also the Japanese, Hawaiians and Filipinos are poor specimens. This seems to point to poor living conditions of the whole group. The same was true of the camps,—the people at Hanamaulu seem as a whole to be behind those of the other groups."

The report closes with a rosy vision of the time when there will be object lesson instruction in home nursing and care of the sick; in prenatal hygiene and care of the infant; and when there will be properly outfitted day nurseries where the children can be properly cared for while their mothers go out to work. And where there are more nurses to do all that is to be done.

PROSPERITY OF THE NEGRO

Thrift and prosperity, apparently have hit even the Negro in the South, who has heretofore been considered fairly immune from these things.

Vast numbers of them have participated in the high prices of agricultural products, through a crop sharing system, which gives them a generous share of the outcome in return for their work. Getting a taste of prosperity in this way, many of them have saved money, bought land, and gone into agriculture or business in a larger scale for themselves; and in many cases have accumulated fortunes ranging for \$10,000 to \$175,000. This prosperity has brought an unwanted consideration to the owners thereof, so that they are permitted the full use of side-walks, streets and thoroughfares, as well as a measure of social recognition.

Cotton is the crop which the Negro understands and out of which he can make the largest returns. A negro who had nothing eighteen years ago now owns 1600 acres of fine cotton land. Twenty five Negroes have recently clubbed together and bought a 3000-acre tract for \$225,000, intending to cut it up into 100 acre farms. In one county of Mississippi Negroes own more than \$5,000,000 worth of property and have over 2000 automobiles.

The phenomenal prosperity of the Negro in the South, and the realization that after all the climatic and commercial advantages of the South

were better than in the North, have induced many to return thither so that the Black Belt bids fair to be more intensely black than ever, and also to be economically independent and self sufficient.

Language Schools Must Go

HONOLULU, June 3.—Hawaii's Federal School survey report has been received in proof sheets from the government printing office at Washington and it has created considerable excitement in educational circles because from beginning to end it recommends a drastic and complete re-organization of the present school system, not only administratively, but academically.

Perhaps the most important phase of the report at this time is in relation to the foreign language schools. In no uncertain terms the report recommends, more, it insists upon the complete abolition of the foreign language schools, declaring them to be un-American and a barrier to the successful teaching of English in the public schools and the promulgation of American principals, ideals and customs.

The report goes into detail in relation to the language schools, giving their history and progress and showing that at present there are 185 of them in the Territory, 162 of which are Japanese, with a school enrollment of more than 20,000. The report also shows that on the island of Kauai there are more Japanese language schools than there are public

schools.

The survey commission is unalterably opposed to any compromise with the foreign language schools such as supervision by the school department, declaring this not only to be impracticable at present, but possible of no satisfactory results. It does provide, however, for the teaching of foreign language in the higher grades of the grammar schools, but stipulates that private schools by Orientals shall only be conducted for the benefit of those children who can never become American citizens.

Probably next in importance to the recommendation regarding the foreign language schools is that part of the report which declares a re-organization of the Normal School absolutely necessary, and an abandonment of its present site. It suggests that the school be moved on or near the University of Hawaii campus and that the students should be provided with opportunity for college courses.

In the face of the fact that school teachers of Honolulu recently waged a sensational, but unsuccessful fight against the action of the board of school commissioners in lengthening the present school day one half an hour, the survey commission recommends that the school day be lengthened to seven or eight hours, providing two hours or more for recreational purposes.

THE MAKAWELI ELECTRIC PLANT

The new Makaweli Hydro-Electric power plant is well in hand, but will be held back by delays consequent on

strikes etc., on the mainland. The plant involves half a mile or so of ditch in order to reduce the length of pipe line which will be only some 600 ft. in length.

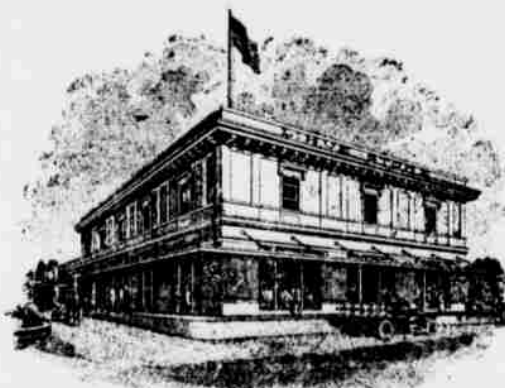
The transmission line will be of copper carrying a voltage of 11,000. Because of the dry dusty nature of the country which the line will traverse special patent insulators will be used with an ingenious device to prevent leakage. As every camp is to be supplied some 15 miles of main line will be required and some 2000 lights.

The machinery is expected to arrive about August, and will be installed, ready for operation about the end of the year.

STOCK SALESMAN JAILED

Frank J. Nelson, a stock salesman formerly in the employ of J. K. McAlpine who represents the Hartford Oil company here, was sentenced to three months in jail by Judge Lightfoot Thursday after he pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling \$89. According to McAlpine the company's salesman are bonded and no one will lose through Nelson's alleged operations.—Advertiser.

Of one of Edison's myriad inventions Professor Milliken says: "One little new advance like the discovery of ductile tungsten, which makes electric light one third as expensive as it was before, and very much better, is a larger contribution to human welfare than all kinds of changes in the social order."



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